

a catheter shaft having a proximal end, a distal end, a first lumen extending from the proximal end to a first opening, and a second lumen extending from the proximal end to a second opening, the catheter shaft having a length and cross-sectional area selected to allow the catheter shaft to be endovascularly positioned through the subclavian artery and into the ascending aorta;

an expandable member attached to the catheter shaft distal to the first opening and proximal to the second opening and being movable between a collapsed shape and an expanded shape, the expandable member being configured to occlude the ascending aorta in the expanded shape;

a source of oxygenated blood in communication with the first lumen; and

a source of cardioplegic fluid in communication with the second lumen.

~~51.~~ The system of claim 50 further comprising:

a venous cannula for withdrawing blood from a vein; and

an oxygenator for oxygenating the blood, the oxygenator having an inlet in communication with the venous cannula and an outlet in communication with the first lumen.

~~52.~~ The system of claim 50 further comprising:

a first occlusion member on the venous cannula for occluding one of the vena cava.

~~53.~~ The system of claim 52 further comprising a second occlusion member for occluding one of the vena cava.

~~54.~~ The system of claim 53 wherein one of the first and second occlusion members is movable relative to the other of the first and second occlusion members.

*Sub C2* ~~55.~~ A method of placing a patient on cardiopulmonary bypass comprising:

introducing a catheter into a subclavian artery, the catheter including a shaft having a first lumen communicating with a first opening and a second lumen communicating with a second opening, and an expandable member attached to the shaft distal to the first opening and proximal to the second opening and being movable between a collapsed shape and an expanded shape;